

NUMBER 4405.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1906.

ZELAYA ROMANCE
BROUGHT TO END
THROUGH POVERTYSon of Nicaragua's Pres-
ident Saloon Piano
Player.

WIFE IS LIVING ALONE

Is Shocked at the Charge of
Pettit Larceny Against
Husband Today.

Driven almost to the limits of des-
peration for want of funds, Alfonso
Zelaya, son of the president of Nica-
ragua, and his bride of less than three
months, who was formerly an adopted
daughter of Dr. William W. Baker, of
1841 North Capitol street, have become
estranged for the second time, and
Mrs. Zelaya asserts that she has left
her husband for good and all.

Added to this trouble another over-
took Zelaya when a warrant was sworn
out today charging him with petit lar-
ceny.

From a life of luxury and plenty in
the magnificent home of his father in
Managua to that of a bohemian pian-
ist in a downtown saloon; from a life
free from care and with all the pleas-
ures and hopes of a young woman to
a room in a boarding house, with humi-
liation and unhappiness staring her
in the face; from the possibility of a
high social position in the capital of
Nicaragua to the stern realities of life
in the Capital of the United States—
such is the present status of the con-
tracting parties to the international
marriage, following the sensational
kidnaping of young Zelaya by agents of
the Nicaraguan government to prevent
his marriage to the popular Washing-
ton girl.

Father Refuses Aid.

Financial difficulties are said to be
entirely responsible for the present state
of affairs, and of these there is almost
an unlimited number in which Zelaya
has become entangled. His father, he
says, has positively refused to supply
him with funds, or to lend any financial
assistance, and in his predicament he
has stooped to almost any level to pre-
vide himself with money.

Since their marriage Mrs. Zelaya has
been the breadwinner of the family.
She has a small income with which she
has provided food and shelter for herself
and husband. He has given some aid
with small sums he managed to borrow
from friends, but the generosity of
the expected remittances came from his
father, and he has been unable to ob-
tain employment. It is said, however,
that he received a good offer from a
New York firm about three weeks ago,
but that he let the opportunity slip
through his fingers, and that he was
unable to borrow \$100 before entering upon
his duties. The \$100 was not forthcoming,
and the firm decided to hire no more
employees at the present time.

Troubles in New York.

After spending a week of their honey-
moon in Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Ze-
laya went to New York, where they
took up their residence in an uptown
hotel. Three weeks later Zelaya had
not paid any of his board bill, and the
couple were requested to leave. Mrs. Ze-
laya contended that a remittance would
be coming from his father at almost any
time. He managed to borrow small
sums from the consul general at New
York, but this was strictly against the
orders from the executive. Mrs. Ze-
laya, who had cabied the representatives of
his government in this country, said that
his son should be given the money, and
that he would have to look out for him-
self and make his own way in the
world.

Final Rupture Occurs.

Zelaya made statements of having ob-
tained positions, but they did not mat-
terialize, and his wife continued to pay
the bills. Last Sunday the inevitable
rupture occurred. Zelaya had apparently
run to the end of his rope. It was im-
perative that he have money, but how
to get it he did not know. Mrs. Ze-
laya had paid his board up to Monday night,
and the landlady had requested that
they leave the house for reasons other
than board bills. She told them she was
preparing to have the room done over,
and that she wished it vacated to give
the paper hangers an opportunity.

Mrs. Zelaya has found a home for
(Continued on Ninth Page.)

THE WEATHER REPORT.

High pressure prevails generally, and
as a consequence conditions have become
much more settled over all districts with
comparatively cool weather. There were
showers Wednesday in the Atlantic
States and lower lake region, Iowa,
northern Illinois, and the extreme
Southwest, and local showers Wednes-
day night along the Atlantic coast.
Under the controlling influence of the
prevailing high pressure the weather will
be generally clear for the next two or
three days in the East and South, with
moderate temperatures.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 78
12 noon 79
1 p. m. 80

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered Adcock Thermometer)
9 a. m. 82
12 noon 80 1/2
1 p. m. 82

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today.....7:30
Sun rises tomorrow.....4:39

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today.....7:30 p. m.
Low tide today.....1:40 p. m.
High tide tomorrow.....7:20 a. m., 8:24 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow.....1:52 a. m., 2:40 p. m.

Admiral Baird Made
President of Board
Of Education TodaySelection of Superintend-
ent and Secretary
Tomorrow.

The new Board of Education for the
District of Columbia met in the Frank-
lin School Building at 10:15 o'clock this
forenoon, and organized, electing Rear
Admiral George W. Baird, retired, presi-
dent, and Prof. Barton W. Everman vice
president.

The election of a superintendent of
schools and a secretary to the board
was postponed until 10 o'clock tomorrow
morning, the members of the board say-
ing they wished time to think the mat-
ter over before voting. Standing com-
mittees were not appointed, owing to the
wish of Admiral Baird to have time to
consider the personnel of the board.

There were present at the meeting to-
day Rear Admiral Baird, Prof. Everman,
William V. Cox, James F. Oyster, John
H. Cook, Dr. Oliver M. Atwood, Mrs.
Mary Church Terrell, and Mrs. Justine
I. Hill. Mrs. Emma M. Brewer was
not present, having declined to accept
her appointment to the board.

During the meeting it was developed
that, since July 1, there has been no
superintendent of schools and no sec-
retary to the board, and that there is
urgent necessity of electing these two
officials. Under the present circum-
stances, the regulations and vouchers for
the schools cannot be signed, nor can
they be signed until a secretary is
regularly elected by the board. The
reason for this is that the old law ex-
pired June 30, and since then no sec-
retary or superintendent of schools has
been named.

Surprise at Postponement.

It was a great surprise to the people
attending the meeting that the choice of
these two officials was postponed, but
the board based its action on the same
ground that the two officials will be
of infinite importance in the conduct
of the schools, and every care should
be taken in their selection. The former
superintendent of schools, A. T. Stu-
art, and the former secretary to the
board, William W. Conner, it had been
confidently expected, would be elected to
their old positions without delay or
question.

Failure by the board to take such ac-
tion strongly suggested that there are
other candidates in the field and that
there may be some chance of newcom-
ers getting one or both of the positions.
This, however, is not regarded as prob-
able.

At 10:15 Admiral Baird called the
board to order, and a temporary organ-
ization was effected, with the admiral
as chairman, Mrs. Terrell as secretary
and Mrs. Hill and Mr. Cox as tellers.
A vote by ballot was immediately taken
for a permanent president of the
board, resulting in seven votes for Ad-
miral Baird. The vote was then made
unanimous, and the admiral took his
place as president.

On a vote by ballot for the vice presi-
dency of the board the result was: Prof.
Everman, 4; Mr. Cook, 2; Mr. Cox, 1;
Mr. Oyster, 1. A second vote was called
for by the president on the ground that
no one had received a majority of the
votes of the board. The second vote
resulted as follows: Prof. Everman, 5;
Mr. Cook, 2; Mr. Cox, 1; Mr. Oyster, 1.
Prof. Everman was then
declared elected vice president.

Admiral Baird Accepts Presidency.

In accepting the presidency of the
board, Admiral Baird said: "I am
profoundly grateful for this high
honor, which I did not expect and did
not seek. In all my work with this body
I will strive first for the interests of the
schools and secondly for the interests of
the district."

Dr. Atwood, one of the colored mem-
bers, then moved to postpone the elec-
tion of a secretary to the board until
the board had had time to consider the
matter. The admiral explained that his
reason for haste was to facilitate the
business of the board. He reminded
the board that there might not be
another meeting of the board until next
September. Mrs. Hill argued that there
should be time to select a secretary be-
fore the board met again, and that it was
in order to get the affairs of the board
in shipshape condition.

Mr. Oyster also sustained Mrs. Hill's
position, saying he thought it might
be necessary to hold many meetings
this summer. The point was tempo-
rarily passed.

Urge Time to Deliberate.

On motion of Dr. Atwood, the admiral
ruled that it was in order to elect a
superintendent of schools and said that
Admiral Baird should be elected.

Again Mrs. Hill objected, saying this
was too hasty action in the first "great
important step this board is to take."
She was sustained by Prof. Everman,
who said:

"We ought to defer it and have time
to think it over. It is a big step and
it is left to me who ought to be superin-
tendent. He also reminded the board
that, until a superintendent is elected,
the schools of the District of Columbia
are left without an official head."

Mr. Cox moved that the election of a
superintendent be postponed for one
day.

This was seconded by Mr. Oyster with
\$6 to the Seashore and Return.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad every Friday
and Saturday. Atlantic City, Cape May,
Wildwood or Ocean City. Tickets good on
all trains and to return until the follow-
ing Tuesday. Atlantic City Special leaves
1:10 p. m., weekdays.—Adv.

Result of First Meeting.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird,
retired, president of the new
Board of Education.

Prof. Barton W. Everman, vice
president.

Superintendent of schools not
elected.

Secretary to the board not
elected.

The explanation that the new board has
thirty days in which to organize. The
motion was then adopted to take up the
election of a superintendent of schools
and a secretary to the board at 10
o'clock tomorrow morning.

In the course of the meeting, Mrs.
Terrell made a motion to secure in their
eligibility the few graduates of the
Normal Schools who were not ap-
pointed by the old board to positions as
teachers prior to June 30. It was de-
cided to refer this to the District audi-
tor.

THE BELMONT COLONY
AROUSSES WHITES
TO DANGER POINT

Residents to Use Drastic
Methods to Stop Col-
ored Settlement.

Five hundred indignant residents
of suburban Washington are up in
arms, literally, over the proposi-
tion to sell the subdivision known
as Belmont, situated on the Rock-
ville road, just across the District
line in Maryland, to colored peo-
ple. The sale of lots in the sub-
division is now being advertised,
and the fact that colored persons
are desired particularly as pur-
chasers is emphasized in the an-
nouncement.

The community, embracing the
home-dwellers in Bethesda, Friend-
ship Heights, Somerset, Drummond,
and that whole section of the Dis-
trict and Maryland, is ablaze with
anger. A number of meetings have
been held and fiery denunciations
of the proposed sale of Belmont lots
have been indulged in freely. It is
fiercely declared that the plan shall
not be consummated, no matter
what methods are needed for its
defeat. The suburbanites declare a
willingness to go to any length.

Any Method to Prevent Settlement.

"Richard M. Ough, one of the leading
citizens of Friendship Heights, and a
prominent resident of that locality, a large
owner of property, and a man who
stands high in the esteem of his neigh-
bors and the community, is the most
avowed exponent of the methods of re-
pression which are freely threatened.

"No negro shall ever build a house in
Belmont," said Mr. Ough today. "You
may say that for me, with the greatest
possitiveness in which the thought can
be conveyed. I speak for 500 men as
determined as I am myself. We do not
care what methods are needed to prevent
a calamity which appears to be impend-
ing; whatever they are, those methods
will be taken."

Would Destroy Happiness of Homes.

"To establish a negro colony at Bel-
mont, practically at our doors and be-
yond the restraint of the District police
force, would mean the impairment of
our own property values, the destruc-
tion of our peace and security and the
destruction of the happiness of our
homes. White men in this section
to endure it—and we certainly shall not
endure it."

You may call the organization we are
forming White Caps, Ku Klux, or what
you will. Be assured it is an effec-
tive organization and that its mem-
bers will do what is necessary to pre-
vent a negro colony. The land may be
sold to negroes, but that will be the
end of it."

Lee D. Latimer, secretary of the W.
H. West Company, and a leading resi-
dent of Drummond, was emphatic in his
condemnation of the project.

"The threat that hangs over our
heads is a very serious one," said Mr.
Latimer, "and I confess I see no means
of meeting the situation, save to buy
these people off. I understand a fund is
being raised for this purpose, although
I have not been approached directly for
a contribution."

"Personally, I don't think I would
care to contribute to the relief of this
section if the plan is consummated. Our
homes would become insecure and our
lives would live in a constant state of
danger and uncertainty. The very
prospect is positively appalling. Some-
thing must be done to meet the
danger that menaces, but I confess I
don't know what it will be."

Henry W. Heights, another resident who
feels about the matter practically as do Mr.
Cough and Mr. Latimer. As to the seri-
ous menace of the situation, he is quite
at one with them and he expresses a
strong hope that the negro colony at
Belmont will fall through. Further than
this he does not care to go. Many
others living in the affected neighbor-
hood give vent to similar sentiments.

Most of them confess a perfect inability
to discuss the situation in any language
suitable for publication.

An organization of the indignant
citizens has been formed and constant
additions to its membership are being
made. It was this to which Mr. Ough
referred when he said, "You may call
us White Caps, or Ku Klux, or what
you will." According to him, the or-
ganization is not a secret one.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE ICE TRUST IN DAVID'S TIME



HE CASTETH FORTH HIS ICE LIKE MORSELS—PSALM 147:17

DISTRICT POOR MADE POORER
BY BAD BARGAINS, BIG RENT,
AND A DESIRE TO EAT FOODBureau of Labor Issues Statistics of Cost of Living Based
On Investigation by Mr. Forman of Nineteen
Families.

A study of the conditions of living
among the poor of the District of Col-
umbia has just been published by the
Bureau of Labor of the Department of
Commerce and Labor. It is an ex-
tremely thorough and detailed analysis
of the household economies of nineteen
families. All of them represented the
stratum of society closely along the
poverty line. In no one of them could
a week's wages of the producing head
have been missed without serious dis-
comfort, while the loss of income for a
month would have enforced appeal to
charity.

The investigation has been conducted
by S. E. Forman, and his report on it
covers almost 100 pages of the current
bulletin, just published. It is an
illuminating analysis of conditions of
the poor, in that it indicates those re-
spects wherein the poor are themselves
largely responsible for their own mis-
fortunes, and also those wherein
society has failed fairly to discharge
its obligation to these, its least fortu-
nate members.

To write the financial history of a
household is not easy. There must be
intelligence to keep correct record of
transactions; there must be honesty, so-
briety, industry, and morality. There
is necessary a willingness to co-operate
with the investigator, which implies a
certain good will toward the world.
Such a combination of conditions is
seldom found in a family in the lowest
depths of poverty, and the subjects of
this investigation are of the next bet-
ter grade. Without giving in detail Mr.
Forman's description of the nineteen
families, a suggestion as to their cir-
cumstances may be made. The num-
bers of members of the families are, re-
spectively, ten, four, seven, seven, seven,
seven, six, eight, nine, five, eight, six,
four, six, six, seven, four, six, and
seven.

Occupations and Incomes.

Occupations, incomes, and rent paid—
Coal Heaver, \$9 to \$12 weekly, rent, \$8.50
monthly; janitor, \$36 monthly, rent, \$2
monthly; laborer, \$2 daily, with much
lost of time, rent, \$3 monthly; shoelers
(father and eldest son are both em-
ployed, each at \$1.50 daily, rent, \$7.50
monthly; teamster, \$9 weekly, and
daughter working occasionally in a box
factory at \$2 per week, are the wage
earners, rent, \$7 monthly; charwoman
(widow), \$3 monthly, with hours per-
mitting her to do some other work
which increases her income, eldest boy
contributes something irregularly, rent,
\$5 monthly; washerwoman, \$2 weekly,
husband, earns \$3 weekly, and eldest
girl also earns like amount, rent, \$8
monthly.

These are typical of the entire list of
cases examined. And, Mr. Forman adds,
they are representative of a "normal"
and a very large segment of society.
The people the intimate facts of whose
domestic economy are herein set forth
are representative of the thousands of
other people in the District. Taking the
country over, they are representative
of millions of honest, industrious citi-
zens.

Wages Set the Table.

The inquiry was in two divisions, three
weeks in summer and two in winter.
Mr. Forman prints many pages of tabu-
lations of the exact detail of expendi-
tures of each family, week by week.
Here comes in the real pathos of this
study of the poor. In the case of several
families, Mr. Forman found the expendi-

ture for food in some weeks would al-
most double that of others. Why? he
inquired; and the answer was simply
that in one week the wage-producer of
the family was regularly employed, and
they had enough to eat; in another week
he was not regularly working, and they
didn't have enough to eat.

Another family spent \$3.84 for food in
one week, and only \$2.24 the following
week. Again, why? Because the rent
fell due in the later week, and the family
cut down its eating that this might
be paid.

Another family dropped from the lux-
ury of a \$4.77 weekly expense for food,
in one week, to the starvation of \$2.45
another—and it was a family of seven
people, too; the explanation was the
family of seven, with only \$2.45 per
month on an old debt, and the misfortune
of the wage earner's idleness part of
the time. So the family of seven sustained
life on \$2.45 for this lean week.

Discusses Food Values.

But Mr. Forman finds that the nutri-
tion received is by no means propor-
tionate to the expense. Thus 10 cents will
purchase the equivalent of 6,500 calories
in energy, when spent for corn-meal,
while it will buy only 35 in the form
of eggs. The 10 cents spent for stew
beef will produce more than twice as
much nutrition as if spent for round
steak.

The lack of intelligent selection of
foods, with reference to these differences
in nutritive value, was one of the most
striking phases brought out. Most of
the families seem to have had no idea
of comparative food values. Thus one
family of seven, with only 28 cents per
capita per week for food, spent in the
five weeks \$1.80 for pies, \$2.21 for cake
and candies—being more than was spent
for meat. This family used no rice, oat
meal, and almost no cornmeal or pota-
toes. And it was not exceptional.

Boys Are Expensive.

To raise boys is an expensive business
for the poor, according to Mr. Forman.
The poor ought to raise girls. Looking
into the comparatively high food ex-
penses of certain families in the list,
he finally accounted for them by the fact
that most of the children were boys—
healthy, growing boys—and that their
appetites drafted most of the house-
hold income. In one family Mr. Forman
says: "The boys were eating the fam-
ily out of house and home. Rent was
paid for the school, and the boys were
period investigated and there was no
money for needed clothing. To save the
situation two of the boys were sent to
N.Y. industrial school immediately after
the investigation was ended."

Sacrificed All for Food.

"In the very next family on the list
the food was ample and fairly good. But
how? By sacrificing everything else.
The family lived far on the outskirts of
the city, so far from a school that the
children did not attend; poor clothes,
and absolutely no decent furniture rep-
resented other sacrifices to meet the de-
mands of the stomach.

"Next to food rent was the serious
item with these poor families. The aver-
age for the nineteen families was about
\$7 per month. But this conveys little
idea of what was secured, because in
some parts of the city that expense will
buy only unbelievable squalor and
wretchedness, while in others, in the
purities, it will secure a considerable
measure of comfort and convenience.
Not one was a modern house; not one
had a bathtub; one one had running wa-
ter; in most cases water had to be car-
ried so far as to preclude its use in ad-
vance of the day."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

ICE-LADEN SHIP,
WITH 1,200 TONS,
COMES TOMORROWSituation to Be Relieved
by Arrival of Big
Schooner.

The American Ice Company was not-
ified by the Norfolk and Washington
Steamboat Company this morning that
the four-masted schooner Alice Holbrook
was at the mouth of the Potomac last
evening, and that she will probably ar-
rive in Washington tomorrow morning.

The schooner is loaded with 1,200 tons
of ice, and her arrival here will con-
siderably relieve the present situation.
No news of the other ice-laden schooners
has been received as yet.

Any intention of putting up presen-
tation prices was again denied by all the
companies. Present prices, they say, will
be maintained.

With the damage done to the plant of
the Home Ice Company by the storm
Tuesday evening repaired, this company
today stated that it was prepared to
take care of all regular customers with-
out any increase in price, and that their
regular orders would be filled.

Can Only Handle Regular Trade.

This concern said further that they
were making no efforts to break any ice
famine, and any effort in this direc-
tion would have to be by the Ameri-
can Ice Company. At their office the
following statement was made:

"All we are trying to do is to handle
our regular trade. It would be im-
possible for us to have any appreciable
effect on a general ice famine with a
plant the size of ours. The plant has
a capacity of fifty tons a day, and our
patrons can rest assured that they will
be taken care of."

The published report that an in-
crease in price was due to overcharg-
ing by the drivers caused much un-
favorable comment among the em-
ployees of all the companies this morn-
ing. From all quarters this assertion
was denounced as untrue, and the men
but also to the companies.

W. A. Carson, who has been a driver
(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Appreciate The Times.

The articles The Times has printed
on the subject of the Shoppers' As-
sociation have been helpful, illumi-
nating, and aptly descriptive of the
situation. They have gone far
toward putting the public and the
business interests of the city in pos-
session of the facts. They make for
public understanding and public
sympathy—and that is what we want.

R. P. ANDREWS,
President of the R. P. Andrews Pa-
per Company and member of the
Organization Committee of the As-
sociation.

The editorial in The Times of Mon-
day was a clear and cogent presen-
tation of the arguments in favor of
this new movement to extend and di-
versify the business interests of
Washington. The paper is working
along right lines. We all appreciate
what it is doing.

C. J. BELL,
President of the American Security
and Trust Company and chairman
of the Organization Committee.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

RUSH TO ACCEPT
CHANCE TO JOIN
SHIPPERS' UNIONBusiness Men Are En-
thusiastic Over New
Plan to Win
Trade.CHAIRMAN BELL
GETS MANY LETTERSWords of Praise For Plan
to Extend the Jobbing
Trade of Wash-
ington.

First on the List.

Acceptances of the invitation
to become members were received
this morning from the follow-
ing:

William G. Carter,
J. B. Kendall,
The Hoge & McDowell Co.,
Security Storage Company,
Washington Wholesale Drug
Exchange,

S. Kann, Sons & Co.,
Globe Printing Company,
Washington Tobacco Company,
The James Clark Distilling Co.,
W. A. Wimsatt,
Warren & Dyer,
W. F. Hallam,
B. B. Earnshaw,
W. F. Bowen,

The E. B. Adams Company,
Clarence S. Kessler & Bro.,
E. P. Mertz,
National Electrical Supply Co.,
Littlefield, Alvord & Co.,
Richard & Co.,

Frank J. Finley & Son,
Rundlett Shade Factory,
Holmes & Son,
C. Heurich,
Bedell Manufacturing Co.,
E. O. Whitford,
C. J. Bell.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co.,
Hubbard Heating Company,
Wallerstein Bros.,
James S. Topham.

With the first mail this morning
letters from Washington business
men, in various lines of business,
accepting the invitation to become
members of the new Shippers' As-
sociation began to pour in upon
Charles G. Bell, chairman of the
committee in charge of organiza-
tion. There was not a single dis-
cordant note in the chorus of ap-
proval and praise. Every letter re-
ceived was an acceptance.

The letters were sent out Mon-
day, and already, despite the fact
that a holiday has intervened, more
than thirty acceptances have been
received. Others are expected with
confidence during the day. In the
course of a week the association ex-
pects to have a hundred members,
and with these the organization
meeting will be held and the or-
ganization formally perfected.

The letters themselves merely express
and reflect the public view of the sit-
uation. Everybody heartily favors this
campaign to increase the whole-
sale trade of Washington. On manufac-
turing and other subjects there is some
difference of opinion, but upon this move-
ment there is absolute unanimity.

Why has this not been done before?
is the only comment upon the situation
that implies a note of dissatisfaction
with the situation.

Letters of Acceptance.

Accompanying the acceptances of the
invitation to join the association were
letters from prominent firms expres-
sing their enthusiastic approval of the
plan. Among these were the following:

From J. B. Kendall, jobber in heavy
hardware, iron, and steel:

Referring to your kind favor of
July 2, in reference to shippers' as-
sociation, from prominent firms expres-
sing their enthusiastic approval of the
plan. Among these were the following:

From J. B. Kendall, jobber in heavy
hardware, iron, and steel:

Referring to your kind favor of
July 2, in reference to shippers' as-
sociation, from prominent firms expres-
sing their enthusiastic approval of the
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